

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON  
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).  
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,  
NO. 106 S. THIRD STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or  
eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom  
served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars  
per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two  
months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1869.

## THE DESTINY OF THE NEW DOMINION.

The people of the New Dominion continue to be profoundly distressed by their unpromising financial and industrial condition. Their merchants are failing by scores, their farmers are sighing in vain for a market for their products, their mines are neglected, their manufactures are unimportant or unproductive, and the only quality for which their land is prized or praised is the questionable characteristic of being a good country to emigrate from.

The political situation is peculiar. Great Britain, in devising and hastening the consummation of the confederation scheme, manifestly desired to rid herself of the burdens involved in the maintenance of the expensive and unremunerative connection with her North American possessions. She has told the Canadians in every possible manner that she wished to be well rid of them. Her Prime Ministers, her Parliamentary orators, her press, and her colonial Governors have reiterated in a hundred ways, and on a thousand occasions, the idea that if the Canadians desired independence all they had to do was to ask for it. John Bull is like an old farmer who has reared to manhood a lot of a boy, whom he does not wish to kick out of the old homestead, but whose lack of desire to seek his fortunes in an independent and manly struggle with the world he despises and regrets, more especially as the work of the boy-man does not pay the expenses of his maintenance. And yet John Bull, like other fathers, has his own plans for his offspring, which do not exactly accord with the true interests of the latter. He desires the New Dominion to become independent, but he is not yet fully prepared to sanction independence except with the understanding that it will not be the forerunner of annexation to the United States. He can stand the shock of a loss of colonial possessions, though they embrace half a continent, because after every conceivable experiment he has discovered that, while they entail endless expense, they cannot be made to yield a substantial revenue; and that, while he nominally owns this vast estate, he must keep it in some sort of repair, and garrison, defend, and improve it, without being able to extract a haubee of rents or profits. And yet he cannot brook the thought that this unpromising and unproductive territory shall be made to contribute to the greatness and wealth of the United States. He desires to maintain on our northern boundary a nation over which he can maintain a commanding influence, which will be to some extent a check upon the Great Republic, but which will not be, in turn, answerable for the insults and outrages of the mother country. Meanwhile, all parties in the New Dominion acknowledge that its prosperity can only be restored by free trade with the United States, and they are now pretty well satisfied that this cannot be regained while it retains its connection with Great Britain. As a solution of these difficulties, Hon. L. S. Huntington, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has recently proposed and advocated in an able speech the establishment of Canadian independence and the subsequent negotiation of a treaty with this country, establishing a commercial union or American Zollverein, which would grant free trade without involving political annexation. Such a proposition would, perhaps, be regarded with more favor than a reciprocity treaty made with Great Britain for the benefit of a British colony, but it is extremely doubtful whether Congress would sanction it. If the American market is essential to the prosperity of the New Dominion, as all parties now agree, let the people seek it by becoming bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. For a time colonial loyalty and prejudice and British jealousy may interpose obstacles to this adjustment, but it is the duty of the inhabitants who seek our aid to devise means for overcoming these difficulties rather than our duty to make concessions to such feelings. If the New Dominion needs our help, she should gain it only on condition that she shares our fortunes for good or evil, so that her consequent prosperity may contribute to the wealth and power of an integral portion of the Union. As a temporary expedient independence may be worthy of consideration, but as a permanent rival government on this continent the New Dominion would have no valid claim to favors from us; and while we would not unnecessarily assail it, we would have little reason to form with it the mongrel alliance proposed by Mr. Huntington.

## HOW DEEDS ARE RECORDED.

A NUMBER of leading conveyancers have united in a letter complaining that deeds are very imperfectly recorded in this city. They state that "errors and omissions and illegible passages are often found in the most important evidences of title," and that "the evil to be remedied is the lack of skill and instruction in those employed in transcribing deeds, &c., which are not recorded in a fair and legible hand, as is by law required." It thus appears that notwithstanding the outrageous fees and exactions which those who transfer property are compelled to pay to the recorders, and their clerks, the real duties of that office are performed in a miserably inefficient manner. The income of the head office is estimated at thirty thousand dollars—and he is thus paid five thousand dollars more than

the President of the United States, for services which would be richly compensated by a salary of three thousand dollars. The clerks can rarely be induced to act promptly unless they receive extra pay; and they are usually appointed rather on account of their services as partisans than their capacity as chirographers, the conveyancers tell us that they discharge their nominal duty in "a very imperfect and defective manner." Other Row offices are managed very much in the same style; and as a practical result the people of Philadelphia are fleeced to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars per annum, and at the same time very poorly served. The remedy for these evils is palpable. Fixed salaries should be given to these officials, and if the fees continue to be unnecessarily large, the city treasury, instead of money-loving politicians, should be benefited by the enormous charges. The chief obstacle to this reform, heretofore, has been the stubborn opposition of the members of the lower branch of the Legislature. They are always ready to help an office-holder to plunder the people, but never willing to rescue the people from the vampires.

## A JUDICIAL DEFENSE OF THE POLICEMEN.

JUDGE LUDLOW, in his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, denounced the modern system of treating prisoners like "boarders at a hotel," and he also alleged that "the great cause of crime" is the abuse of the pardoning power. There is doubtless great force in these strictures, as well as in his complaints of the defective laws, but we can scarcely perceive the wisdom of his course in connecting with these condemnations a volunteer defense of the policemen of this city. The drift of his argument is that the public must account for the present carnival of crime in some other way than by ascribing it to the defects of Mayor Fox's force. He is right in assuming that that defect is not the sole cause of the frequency of crime, but he is wrong in endeavoring, indirectly, to create the impression that the policemen are not in a large degree answerable for the present unfortunate condition of affairs. Wittingly or unwittingly, Mayor Fox has sadly mismanaged the police department. He may have been animated by correct motives, but a very bad place is said to be paved with good intentions, and he has undeniably made a number of very inappropriate appointments, at the instance of unscrupulous partisans. All official agencies for the suppression of crime, combined, are of comparatively small importance, in great cities, if the police fail to do their duty, and really bad policemen are worse than none.

## THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

A CABLE telegram announces that the Republican movement in the south of Spain has assumed such imposing proportions that the Government has introduced a bill to suspend the rights of individuals, "until the insurrection is suppressed." This measure is the Spanish equivalent for suspending the habeas corpus, and perhaps something more, and it is so odious to the Republican deputies that they will probably withdraw from the Cortes if the proposed bill is passed. Another report from Paris alleges (on apparently insufficient authority, however) that if Ferdinand of Portugal does not accept the Spanish crown in eight days, Spain will be a republic. We do not wonder at the impatience of the people. The increasing strength of the republican movement is a natural consequence of the protracted delay in selecting a king. As the present rulers act only provisionally or temporarily, and to a considerable extent arbitrarily, until a definite adjustment of some kind is effected, the masses very properly demand that this uncertainty should cease. They have tried kings and queens for centuries, only to find each new monarch a greater incubus than his predecessor; and since there is so much trouble in selecting a new titled oppressor, they are not unwisely concluding that it is desirable to give a republic a fair trial. Since that form of government would afford the people an opportunity to select a ruler by a popular vote and to depose him peacefully in a few years, if his administration should prove unpopular, it is difficult to explain the reluctance of the existing rulers to republicanism on any other hypothesis than that they are secretly wedded to the interests of some one of the claimants to the throne, and that their present movements are controlled in a much larger degree by this devotion to a dynasty than by a patriotic regard for the welfare of the nation. The new Republican outbreak may exercise an important influence upon the relations between Spain and the United States. It will at least admonish Prim and Serrano of the danger of provoking a war with this country, and make them more anxious than ever to hasten an adjustment of the Cuban question.

## THE FINE ARTS.

Opening of Haseltine's Art Gallery. The Art Galleries of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, at No. 126 Chesnut street, have been closed for some months, for the purpose of making extensive alterations and improvements that will adapt them more perfectly for exhibiting first-class works of art, and for the convenience and comfort of lovers of art who may desire to resort to them. A handsome walnut staircase has been constructed, opening a communication directly from the store to the galleries upon the second floor, which will be deemed a great improvement over the old arrangement by which admission to the galleries was gained by steps leading directly from the street. The walls in both stories are paneled to within a few feet of the ceilings, for the display of the pictures, and above the panelling they are frescoed with original designs by Mr. Haseltine in the Greek style, and the same patterns are continued on the ceilings in subdued and harmonious coloring. The ornamentation is peculiar, and the whole fitting up of the galleries indicates an artistic taste that is extremely rare. The floors of the principal galleries are inlaid with different colored woods, and in the centre they are covered with carpets of rich and elegant design. The furniture is handsome, and the whole fitting up of the establishment is such as to make it an attraction of itself independently of the gems of art displayed upon its walls. The lower apartment is devoted to engravings, chromos, artists' materials, etc., and the second floor to choice foreign and American pictures and statuary by artists of the highest reputation.

## FIFTH EDITION THE LATEST NEWS.

### The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5.—The Legislature convened at noon with a full attendance. In the House a temporary organization was effected, with William Maclachlin, of Rockbridge, as speaker, and H. G. Jones, of Albemarle, as clerk, and adjourned until tomorrow, when permanent officers will be elected. Fowler, Wells, Republican, protested against any officer, temporary or permanent, taking his seat, who had not taken a non-clad oath. The Senate met, with Lieutenant-Governor Lewis in the chair. The organization is not yet completed, but will be that of the caucus last night.

### The Recent Storm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Erie Railroad is all right from Jersey City to Buffalo. ALBANY, Oct. 5.—The New York Central Railroad is all right. The Hudson River and Harlem roads are still blocked. The basements and cellars in this city are flooded, and boats are plying in Broadway. LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 5.—Several million logs were carried away by the freshet. J. M. Thompson was killed, and his horse was washed away and was drowned. A man named Frobie was also drowned.

### Light Damages Awarded.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—In the case of George Snyder against C. C. and A. W. Fulton, proprietors of the Baltimore American, for \$1000 damages for alleged libel, on trial in the Superior Court for some days past, the jury this morning rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$25 damages. His counsel moved an appeal, and the case will probably come before the Court of Appeals at its next term. Counsel for the defendants moved an arrest of judgment.

### Prize Fight Postponed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5.—The prize fight for the light-weight championship, between Sam Collier and Charles Dougherty, did not take place to-day. The parties met at Jamestown Island, but Dougherty being 25 pounds overweight, forfeited the money. About 300 spectators were present.

### Baptist Church Burned.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 5.—The Second Baptist Church, in China, Me., with its parsonage, yesterday, by fire, all of whom have been arrested. The building was not insured.

### The Philadelphia Library.

MEETING TO-DAY. Continued from last edition. Mr. McMurtrie objected to the present acceptance of the bequest, as the building should be first erected and tendered to the company, as prescribed by the will; thus the company would escape the legal charge of a collusion with the executor to evade the intention of the stockholders. The stockholders should consider also that in accepting a trust they bound themselves to meet every requirement of the trust, whether the funds provided should be sufficient for that purpose or not. He moved the following resolution to be inserted as an amendment on striking out all after the word resolved: "In the opinion of the stockholders, the time when they can be asked to accept is that pointed out by the will, when the building is completed, and the liabilities which will be assumed can be ascertained and measured, with the means of the building fund." After some further discussion the vote was taken upon Mr. McMurtrie's amendment, and it resulted 31 yeas to 2 nays. Mr. Phillips' amendment was lost by 35 yeas to 29 nays, the Chairman casting the deciding vote. On a motion to adjourn, the vote was 33 yeas to 29 nays. Many members started immediately to leave, but the chairman stated he had not announced the result of the vote, and requested the members to remain to be taken by tellers to obviate the difficulty in deciding. This was objected to by several, as some members had left the room. On motion a vote was taken by tellers. Messrs. Fraley and Tighman being appointed. The second vote resulted 31 yeas to 30 nays. The chairman asked what action should be taken on the votes of the proxies? Judge Strong asked what the proxies were. They were read, and the chairman decided they had a right to vote on the question of adjournment. Judge Strong appealed from the decision. Several members asked if the proxy papers were stamped. Judge Sharswood decided that question was not properly before him. Mr. Fraley suggested that a day should be appointed whereon a stock vote should be taken upon the square issue of the committee's report, and it should be thoroughly advertised. Pending his acceptance the discussion was continued.

## SICKLES.

A French View of His Diplomatic Powers. Paris Correspondence London Times. The note lately addressed by General Sickles to the Madrid Government with respect to the Cuban insurrection and to the probability of early American recognition of the insurgents as a belligerent power is at variance, as you are doubtless aware, both in tone and conclusions, with the recent diplomatic communications that have passed between the Spanish Minister at Washington and the United States Government. General Sickles' diplomatic experience before he went to Spain was extremely limited, and, perhaps, altogether insufficient to enable him rightly to estimate the value of his words and the effect they might produce. It is presumable he has been a little startled at the excitement his ill-considered communication has occasioned, and he may have had his eyes opened to the propriety of modifying that which he too hastily said. It is difficult to believe that his government will approve him. There is no pretext for recognizing an insurrection which does not hold a single town or strong position, and which owes its prolongation mainly to the climate that prostrates its opponents, and to the facilities afforded it by a thinly-peopled country abounding in cover and offering many obstacles to the operations of regular troops. At the time of General Sickles' appointment as United States Minister to Madrid, the choice was greatly criticized and generally deemed a bad one. It has not received the sanction of the American Senate, and the insurgents would do itself credit by refusing to confirm in his new functions a man who, to say nothing of what may be alleged against his past life, has made so bad a first appearance in his new capacity of a diplomatist.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.  
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—EVENING:—“Ten Years Experience in Pear Culture,” by Dr. J. H. HOUGHTON. 10 1/2

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS, OCTOBER 5, 1869.

ORDER No. 7.  
I. Members will assemble at Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1869, to proceed to NORRISTOWN. Cars leave at 7 o'clock P. M. sharp.  
II. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Hall on Wednesday.

By order of, GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr., Chief Marshal.  
JOSEPH K. McCANNON, Asst. Marshals. 10 5/2

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 22 1/2

FIFTEENTH WARD.—INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

For Select Council.—BENJAMIN F. GLENN.  
For Common Council.—CHARLES D. SUPPLEK. Nominated at Ward Meeting. 10 2/2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 23 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.  
THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 23 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.  
The earnings of the Road.—For the last quarter, \$250,000; for the last month, \$75,000; and for the last week, \$25,000. 10 1/2

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 12 S. THIRD STREET, second floor. 9 2/2

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 202 WALNUT STREET.  
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 33, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary. Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 2/2

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 202 WALNUT STREET.  
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 33, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Steen, dated July 15, 1868, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary. Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 2/2

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.  
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT, an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT, and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes. J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. 10 4 1/2

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1869.  
An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing Company, on MONDAY, October 4, next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. 9 2/2

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.  
This popular Company is desirous of obtaining the services of several first-class AGENTS for this city and vicinity. Also, a first-class General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. Office, No. 112 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. 10 4 1/2

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.  
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS. 9 2/2

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AND MUSIC.  
Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various makes at lowest prices. Establishment of the Queen Victoria System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS. MARSHALL & MITCHELL'S PIANOS. IHNE & SONS' PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET. 9 7 1/2

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND BRADDOCK RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 28 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia. WILLIAM S. HILLES, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 2 1/2

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH STREET, above Chestnut, Philadelphia.  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1869-70. The regular Lectures of the School will commence on MONDAY, October 11, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full course, \$140. R. ROGERS, M. D., Dean Medical Faculty. 10 4 1/2

CLOTHING. Of all the Custom Departments

OF ALL THE LEADING CLOTHING HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES OR ELSEWHERE.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE GREAT BROWN HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

TAKES THE LEAD

Challenges Competition!

Our stock of elegant piece goods of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, is altogether unsurpassed, and our facilities for cutting and making these superior goods in the latest style at the lowest price at which it is possible to afford them.

With such cutters as ROCKHILL, FURNELL, AYRES, RAAB, LAUBSCH, SWEENEY, CLIFTON, and SETH THOMAS.

We are ready to give the most unbounded satisfaction, in every respect, to the great army of gentlemen who want our Clothing.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would call the attention of buyers to their stock of FINE BLACK SILKS,

Which have been selected with great care, with reference to quality, finish and color.

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

COLORS SILKS, FANCY SILKS, PIM BROS' IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH POPLINS, SILK CORDED POPLINS, PLAID AND STRIPE POPLINS, NEWEST STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, In great variety, of all the various textures in the market.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 9 13

BANKRUPT STOCK OF BLANKETS.

To effect a RAPID closing out of an EXCESSIVE STOCK OF

BLANKETS,

We have arranged a large portion of the LOWER PRICES in the adjoining STORE,

No. 448 NORTH SECOND STREET, And marked them to sell by the SINGLE PAIR, or in QUANTITIES, for CASH, at

VERY REDUCED RATES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, 10 4 1/2

Above Willow.

## HOWELL, FINN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PAPER HANGINGS,

S. W. CORNER NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

At Prices Below the Cost of Importation.

POPPLINS Reduced from \$1 to 50c.

Do. from 87 1/2 to 50 cents.

Do. from 75 to 37 1/2 cents.

Rich Chameleon Silks at \$1.50.

Black Gros Grain Silks at \$1.75 and \$2.00.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING DAY.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

ANNOUNCE A DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES OF

LADIES' SUITS, SACQUES, and CLOAKS,

For Wednesday Next, October 6.

With increased facilities in our Manufacturing Department, Good Taste, and the advantage of an inexpensive establishment, we hope to gain a large share of PUBLIC TRADE.

Orders executed with promptness.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, 10 2 1/2

Above Willow.

NOW OPENING

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS, SATIN RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS,

BONNET VELVETS, SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES, LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 North EIGHTH Street, 9 25

Four doors above Arch.

CHAMELEON SATINS,

ROMAN SATINS,

BROCATELLE SILKS,

Entirely New, and Very Desirable.

J. W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St., 9 11

PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FEYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs, At moderate prices. With a choice selection of NOVELTIES.

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 1/2

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

Gentlemen:—In the year 1861 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and a burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 98 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.